

to enter into an armistice with brigands and rebels, saying: "I know of no country in the world, the United States included, which may have ever dared enter into agreement or to propose an armistice to individuals who, perhaps on account of physiological accident, can be found all over the world beyond the pale of divine and human laws. . . . It is an accepted doctrine that no armistice can be concerted with rebels."

The demand for an early general election Señor Gamboa pronounces "the most evident proof and the most unequivocal concession" that the government of the United States considers the Huerta government "legally and solidly constituted, and that it is exercising, like all those of its class, acts of such importance as to indicate the perfect civil operation of a sovereign nation."

The demand that Huerta shall not be a candidate in the proposed election Señor Gamboa pronounces "strange and unwarranted," and says there is risk that it might be construed "as a matter of personal dislike," and that "this point can only be decided by Mexican public opinion when it may be expressed at the polls."

The demand that all parties agree in advance to accept the results of the election Señor Gamboa pronounces futile, declaring that even in the most experienced countries it would be folly to make such a pledge, because "no one can forecast or foresee the errors and excesses which men are likely to commit, especially under the influence of political passion."

Huerta's Title to Office.

Minister Gamboa argues the constitutionality of Huerta's tenure as President, citing the Mexican Constitution to show that it was wholly within its provisions, both Madero and Suarez having resigned, for Huerta, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to assume command of the government. He adds, moreover, "the point at issue is exclusively one of constitutional law, in which no foreign nation, no matter how powerful and respectable, should meddle in the least."

Señor Gamboa concludes with the assertion that it is only Mexico of the high esteem in which Mexico holds the United States and because of the exertion of their good offices by foreign nations that the Huerta administration consented to receive Mr. Lind and to give serious consideration to his proposals.

Replying to Mr. Lind's assertion that the United States will be glad to receive any suggestion of other means of settling Mexico's difficulties, the minister suggests that the Mexican Ambassador to the United States should be received and that a new American Ambassador should be sent to Mexico.

The general impression made by President Wilson's message was that it was an able and dignified state paper. Among members of Congress who have had experience in foreign affairs the instructions to Mr. Lind were regarded as lamentably weak and as foreboding his mission to failure. It was asserted by some of the ablest of these men that the demand that Huerta refrain from being a candidate for election was a grave error.

To some the conservative tone of the President and his abstention from anything even suggesting intervention came as a relief. It was commended by practically all.

That negotiations looking to concerted action by the great powers to place an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico will be undertaken immediately is generally expected.

Urges Americans to Leave.

Steps were taken by Mr. Wilson to-night to urge Americans to leave Mexico, and the President will soon, probably to-morrow, issue a proclamation indicating his purpose to prohibit the shipment of arms from the United States to either side. All United States officials, including those of the army and navy, of the custom service and of the Department of Justice, will be advised of the new orders and will be instructed to see that they are carried out to the letter.

As pointed out in this morning's Tribune, the best estimate of the Americans remaining in Mexico fixes the number at fewer than ten thousand. Mexico is divided into consular districts, with an American consul or consular agent in each. Each consul has, under previous instructions, informed himself of the whereabouts of all Americans in his district, and there is on file in each consulate lists of all American properties, showing the value and ownership.

The State Department will send to every consul in Mexico the text of the President's message to Congress and will instruct each official to say to all Americans that they are urged by the government of the United States to get out of Mexico. If any American is unable to pay his own way this government will do it for him, furnishing him transportation not only out of Mexico, but to his home in the United States, wherever that may be. This has already been done in many cases.

Consuls were instructed by the State Department several weeks ago to render financial assistance to Americans who desired to leave Mexico and were without funds. Many Americans took advantage of the offer. The State Department recently paid out \$1,800 for the removal of a single group of Americans.

It is believed that there are many Americans in Mexico who will refuse to leave their property, and from gossip at the Capitol it would not be surprising if objections were made in the House or the Senate to the movement to induce Americans to leave. It is

considered likely that many will hold that they have a right to live in Mexico and are entitled to the protection of their government. President Wilson, indeed, made it clear in his message that the Americans who remained in Mexico would be given every possible protection.

While officials of the administration scout the idea that it will ever be necessary to use force in Mexico, it is agreed that if all, or nearly all, of the Americans get out of the danger zones the President will have far greater freedom of action in the event that conditions become so intolerable that intervention by force of arms is the only solution. There are many who believe that this time will come sooner or later.

Señor Gamboa's reply to the American proposals is generally regarded as a most excellent presentation of his case. His facts, however, are disputed by the administration, and his statement, as a whole, is not accepted as an accurate portrayal of the situation. It is held, for example, that the Huerta government does not begin to control the amount of territory which Señor Gamboa claims and that it has nowhere near the 80,000 soldiers he says it has.

Señor Gamboa's contention that the United States asked what was impossible when it suggested an armistice with the rebels and bandits is considered a forcible point, but it is understood that Mr. Lind was trying to get Huerta to agree to the points mentioned as a condition precedent to Mr. Lind's going to the other factions and getting them also to agree.

The rebels seem to have found means of getting arms in Mexico. A dispatch to the State Department says that the main rebel force, commanded by General Urbina, have compelled the American Smelting and Refining Company at Velardina to manufacture cannon in their shops.

General Carranza, the rebel leader, left Durango yesterday for Sonora to confer with revolutionary leaders there. He is expected to return to Durango later.

The joint resolution of Congress of March 14, 1912, gave the President the power to prohibit the shipment of arms to the Mexican federals if he saw fit. The government of Madero in Mexico City was then recognized. It was necessary, under the resolution, to obtain permits from the President of the United States for the shipment of arms or ammunition into Mexico, no matter to which side they were consigned. The last administration adopted the policy of refusing permits to the rebels, but giving them to the federals, and this practice has been continued to date. All requests from the Huerta government for permits have been granted, and great quantities of arms and ammunition have been sent from this country. The President now will simply refrain from granting further permits if Mexico should ask for them, which, in view of the public announcement now being made, is not regarded as likely.

The utility of the United States placing an embargo on arms for the federals unless other governments take similar action is generally admitted, and it is believed certain that some steps will be taken to procure the cooperation of all the world in the matter. While the formation of a concert of nations for this purpose would be most unusual—unprecedented, according to one international authority—the administration has been so much encouraged by the moral support it has already received from other nations of Europe and Latin America that officials believe something could be done. That there may be difficulties, however, is admitted. Most of the nations of Europe with interests in Mexico have recognized the provisional government of General Huerta, and it is held that unless these nations take special action there must be, according to international law and practice, absolute freedom of commerce between them.

Can Get Arms in Europe.

Under present circumstances there is nothing to prevent Mexico's getting arms from Europe, any number of Latin-American countries or Japan. Huerta recently bought 75,000 rifles in Japan. It is pointed out that to enter now into an agreement with the United States to prohibit arms going to Mexico to the nations of the world would be obliged to assume an unfriendly attitude toward a government which they had already recognized.

It has long been notorious that there has been a great deal of smuggling of arms and ammunition across the border, which is so extended that it is difficult to establish a completely effective patrol. There are five regiments of cavalry stretched out from Brownsville, Tex., to San Diego, Cal. These are the 14th, 24, 13th, 9th and 5th regiments and number between 3,000 and 4,000 troopers. This number is insufficient to carry out the President's intention "to see to it that neither side receive any assistance from this side of the border." It will be necessary to send another large force for patrol duty. The 3d Cavalry, at San Antonio, and the 10th, 11th and 16th regiments, now at maneuvers at Winchester, Va., are available for this duty.

Enforcing strict neutrality will mean work not only for the army but also for the navy, which will have to watch Mexican ports for illegal shipments. The Secret Service and the Department of Justice will also have much work to do in all parts of the United States, watching for shipments of arms and ammunition.

MOVING TO JERSEY CITY

Forty cloak and suit manufacturers have moved from this city to lower Montgomery street, Jersey City, within the last few months. Real estate men say twenty more firms of that class will also have Jersey City factories.

The inducement is the low rent of lots that has followed the opening of the Grove and Henderson street tunnel station and the moving of many stores and shops from lower Montgomery street and Newark avenue, near it, to sites west of Grove street.

The forty cloak and suit shops employ 2,000 hands, nearly all of whom have moved to Jersey City from New York and Brooklyn.

HANDS OFF MEXICO WILSON'S NEW POLICY

Admitting Failure of Lind's Mission, President Tells Congress He Stands Now for Strict Neutrality Toward Mexican Factions.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The full text of President Wilson's message was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress—It is clearly my duty to lay before you, very fully and without reservation, the facts concerning our present relations with the Republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico itself, as a friend and neighbor, and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border.

"Those conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them, and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion, in happier times as well as in these days of trouble and confusion, to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and every generous manifestation. The peace, prosperity and contentment of Mexico mean more to us than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government and the realization of the hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, so long suppressed and disappointed, we deeply sympathize.

"We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

MEXICO WATCHED BY ALL OTHER NATIONS.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress, and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico, as for all the states of Central America; but the best gift we can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably.

"America in particular—America north and south and upon both continents—waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. Only so can it be peaceful or fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her if only she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government.

"The present circumstances of that republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather.

"The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote, and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country.

COULD WAIT NO LONGER TO OFFER GOOD OFFICES.

"As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seemed further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a universally acknowledged political authority there.

"Accordingly, I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly Governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative, to the City of Mexico, with the following instructions:

"Press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following considerations and advice:

"The government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand idly by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect.

"The government of the United States does not stand in the same case with the other great governments of the world in respect of what is happening, or what is likely to happen, in Mexico. We offer our good offices not only because of our genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend.

ACTING ONLY IN SPIRIT OF EARNEST FRIENDSHIP.

"We wish to act in these circumstances in the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation not only to pay the

most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico which they may feel that they have the right to press.

"We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever. The government of the United States would deem itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of a whole people are involved. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest, dictates.

"The present situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. It is upon no common occasion, therefore, that the United States offers her counsel and assistance. All America cries out for a settlement.

PROPOSALS LAID DOWN AS BASIS OF ACTION.

"A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

"(a) Immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.

"(b) Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part.

"(c) The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as President of the republic at this election.

"(d) The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

"The government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which it can play honorably and consistently with international right. It pledges itself to recognize and in every way possible and proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested.

"Taking all the existing conditions into consideration, the government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify those who are now attempting to shape the policy or exercise the authority of Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices?

"If Mexico can suggest any better way in which to show our friendship, serve the people of Mexico and meet our international obligations, we are more than willing to consider the suggestion."

BELIEVES HUERTA HAD BEEN GROSSLY MISLED.

"Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness and good judgment, and made clear to the authorities at the City of Mexico not only the purpose of his visit, but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected, in a note the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misled and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the people of the United States.

"The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them. So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them.

"The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary, for the circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new, and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed.

TRUE NEUTRALITY NOW THE DUTY OF AMERICA.

"Meanwhile, what is it our duty to do? Clearly, everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it.

"It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for a further opportunity to offer us friendly counsel.

"The door is not closed against the competition, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action should fortune occasion offer.

"While we wait the contest of the rival forces will undoubtedly for a little while be sharper than ever, just because it will be plain that an end must be made of the existing situation, and that very promptly; and with the increased activity of the contending factions will come, it is to be feared, increased danger to the non-combat-

ants in Mexico as well as to those actually in the field of battle. The position of outsiders is always particularly trying and full of hazard where there is civil strife and a whole country is upset.

"We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country.

"We should let every one who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be, and will be, made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

MUST GIVE NO AID TO EITHER FACTION.

"For the rest I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receives any assistance from this side the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot, in the circumstances, be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them.

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities at the City of Mexico the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made. We have not acted in this matter under the ordinary principles of international obligation. All the world expects us in such circumstances to act as Mexico's nearest friend and intimate adviser. This is our immediate relation toward her. There is nowhere any serious question that we have the moral right in the case or that we are acting in the interest of a fair settlement and of good government, not for the promotion of some selfish interest of our own.

"If further motive were necessary than our own good will toward a sister republic and our own deep concern to see peace and order prevail in Central America, this consent of mankind to what we are attempting, this attitude of the great nations of the world toward what we may attempt in dealing with this distressed people at our doors, should make us feel the more solemnly bound to go to the utmost length of patience and forbearance in this painful and anxious business. The steady pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down, and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies—and how much more handsomely, with how much higher and finer satisfactions of conscience and of honor!"

HUERTA WARNED TO PROTECT AMERICANS

All Officials in Mexico, Federal and Rebel, Told They Will Be Held to Account.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 27.—The Huerta government in Mexico City, the military and civil officials of that part of Mexico controlled by the Federals and the leaders of the rebellious Constitutionalists are being warned to-night by the government of the United States that they will be held strictly accountable for any injury to American lives or American property. Telegrams are leaving Washington for every part of Mexico, from the capital to the furthest borders. They carry not only the warning to Mexican officials, Federal and rebel, but also urgent advice to Americans to quit Mexico.

The telegrams are going to the American Embassy in Mexico City and to American consular officers, who are instructed to tell Americans that it is advisable for them to leave. Americans will be informed that this government will assist them in every possible way, and the consuls are instructed to carry out this promise. Where pecuniary assistance is needed, Washington will provide the funds.

Ships of the navy and possibly of the army transport service will be sent to Mexican ports to bring home Americans who desire to leave Mexico. The government will leave nothing undone to assist as many Americans as possible to get out of the danger zones.

It was learned to-night that no steps have yet been taken toward procuring international co-operation in the matter of making it impossible for the Huerta government to procure arms, but it is expected that the government will make advances to foreign powers, although it was stated to-night that the President's message implied, if foreign governments read it aright, a request for moral support in this matter.

The telegraphic instructions to the American Embassy and the consuls were drawn up by the Secretary of State this afternoon, and sent to the President, who read them over and made some changes.

It is stated to-night that there is a movement on foot for the adoption by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of a resolution approving the President's address and commending the course he has followed. It is considered certain that the introduction of this resolution will be followed by much debate on the floor.

LEADERS IN CONGRESS PRAISE THE MESSAGE

Senators and Representatives of Both Parties Indorse President's Attitude.

LOYAL SUPPORT ASSURED

Spirit and Tone of Mr. Wilson's Statement Regarded as Admirable and Reflective of National Thought.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 27.—A general spirit of commendation and approval of the attitude taken by the President in his message on the Mexican situation prevailed in the Senate. Republicans as well as Democrats, however, much as they might have disagreed in minor respects with the course followed by the administration, were apparently unanimous in indorsing the stand taken by President Wilson, and there is no question that he will have the loyal support of all Senators without regard to their political affiliations.

"The general spirit and tone of the message are admirable," said Senator Root, and the same sentiment was expressed by Senator O'Gorman and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The generous commendation of the President's message, however, does not appear to extend to the course followed by the administration in carrying out the policy of pacific mediation. There is a sub-current of criticism directed against the wording of the instructions to Mr. Lind, the President's confidential agent.

Without exception, members of the Senate disapprove the idea of intervention and stand by the President in his purpose to await an opportunity for the pacific solution of the problem. The sentiment in favor of lifting the embargo on arms, which was strong in the Senate two weeks ago, has also apparently yielded to what is believed to be wiser counsel.

Hope for a Change Soon.

The hope was expressed to-day by certain members of the Foreign Relations Committee that circumstances would soon arise which would enable the President to submit a further plan which would prove acceptable to the contending factions in Mexico.

"It is an excellent message," said Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. "Its substantive declaration is that forbidding the shipment of arms to Mexico. I am in hearty agreement with that. The United States could not put itself in the position of adding to the slaughter in Mexico.

"Only two courses were open to the President—intervention or non-intervention—and I am sure that the sentiment of the country would not tolerate intervention. The President's policy is that of waiting upon events, and I feel that he could not pursue any other.

"With respect to the suggestion of the President that Americans should leave Mexico, the same was made by Taft. It is one which only the President could make. In many of these matters the President must be the judge. I believe other powers are no less desirous than the United States that shipment of arms shall be stopped, and I should expect them to intimate the same to their subjects."

"It is a splendid message," said Senator O'Gorman. "It reflects the sober thought of the nation. It is not singular that in this crisis the President has the united support of the Congress of the United States. The Republican members of the Senate vie with their Democratic colleagues in sustaining the action of the Executive. In international relations partisanship stops at the border. The impressive utterance of the President to-day is the voice of the American people."

"If there is anything like agitation in favor of intervention," said Senator Kern, "this message would check it. Sentiment in favor of lifting the embargo on arms has been greatly exaggerated."

"The message is temperate and well worded," said Senator Shively. "It puts us right with the government of this world. No matter what may follow, this shows we have exhausted all peaceful methods. The best feature of the message is the announcement to Central and South American republics that this country has no desire for territorial aggrandizement."

Dislikes Removal Idea.

"I sympathize heartily with the President's efforts to preserve peace," said Senator Fall. "The only criticism I have to make is of that part of the message in which he urges Americans to leave Mexico. I have always been of that school which, in dealing with any civilized nation, believes that the United States should always insist upon the proper protection of her citizens within that nation's borders. The President seems to indicate that Mexico is not a civilized nation. He appears to be optimistic about conditions in Mexico, but there is nothing in his message to support this belief."

Senator Sheppard regarded the message as practically a recognition of the beligerency of the revolutionists, which was contemplated in a resolution he recently offered.

Senators Stone, Williams, Jones and others all expressed emphatic approval of the message.

Sentiment in the House was generally favorable to the President's policy. Mr. Wilson received a genuine ovation as he concluded the message, which was all the more noticeable on account of the rather perfunctory reception accorded his tariff and currency messages.

Without regard to politics, House members, as a rule, approved of the President's course. Mr. Mann, the minority leader, is understood to disapprove the fact that the message made no specific recommendations, but he decided to issue no statement. Mr. Mann also doubts the propriety of the President's action in appearing personally before Congress at this juncture, but there was no open criticism of the administration's course.

Representative Cooper, a Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said: "I hope the President's prophesies as to early peace will be realized, but it will not be peace with the success of the Huerta government. It certainly ought not to be."

Wants No Lives Sacrificed.

Representative Lindbergh, Progressive, said: "The message meets with my approval, and I agree with Mr. Wilson's policy. I do not think the American people want to send their young men into Mexico to have their lives sacrificed without reason."

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee asserted that the President delivered "an admirable message, which

I believe will meet with universal approval."

Mr. Harrison, of Mississippi, majority member of the committee, called the message "a great peace document and the best state paper of recent years."

"It seems to me," said Speaker Clark, "that this Mexican situation presents a case where silence on the part of most folk is golden. It is ticklish and grave. The President's address to Congress on the subject is admirable—lofty in conception, felicitous in diction. In the very nature of things he knows more about a situation which changes every day—almost every hour—than the rest of us, and speaks with fuller knowledge. The most practical suggestion that he made was that Americans should come out of Mexico as rapidly and as soon as possible."

SAYS MESSAGE FAILS TO SOLVE MEXICAN PROBLEM

"The Times," of London, Finds President's Statement Irrelevant and Bewildering.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Aug. 28.—President Wilson's message is not regarded by newspapers here as likely to provide a solution for the Mexican problem. "The Times," in an editorial, summarizes the message, and then says:

"All this is wholly admirable in tone and worthy of President Wilson's reputation as a man of cautious and pacific action, but it has the drawback of being somewhat irrelevant to what is, after all, the main point at issue. The world, indeed, will read with a certain amount of bewilderment the President's statement that 'if Mexico can suggest any better way in which the United States can show its friendship we are more than willing to consider the suggestion.'"

"It is difficult to resist the suspicion that in emphasizing its personal objections to President Huerta the American government is jeopardizing its best chance of assisting the country of which he is the effective ruler."

"Not only Mexico, but all foreign residents in Mexico and every government whose nationals possess interests in the country have already pointed out the better way which President Wilson asks to have indicated. It is a simple and effective way and consists in America's following the example already set by other powers and recognizing Huerta."

"The Daily Mail" editorial is entitled "Something New in Diplomacy." It says:

"It is clear from the message which President Wilson read to Congress what the United States government most needs is a policy. The United States government, one infers, is sincerely laboring under the impression that it has the democratic conscience of mankind in its keeping, and would be faithful to its trust if it recognized any Mexican ruler who could not produce a certificate of election from a returning officer."

"But the message exaggerates a previous want of logic, and its only possible claim to reason is that it is a precursor to an ultimatum, and of this we have no kind or sort of a hint, for is not President Wilson the apostle of peace?"

"The Morning Post" says: "What guarantee can President Wilson have if a man of unblemished moral character were selected by the strictest constitutional methods to fill the office of President of Mexico that his rivals would allow him to reign in peace, and if the election did not establish peace between the hostile factions, the United States would be unable to escape from the responsibility of intervention to restore order, for if, as President Wilson declares, she is prepared to support the duly elected President by all the means in her power, she will be bound to take his side against all parties who tried to overthrow him, and once she accepted this duty, Mexico would be in fact, if not in name, an American protectorate."

"The Daily Express" alone, of this morning's papers, looks on President Wilson's message in the light of an ultimatum. It says:

"President Wilson's urgent warning to American citizens resident in Mexico to leave that country immediately is proof enough of the seriousness of the situation. Such warnings are not spoken unless there is immediate danger of war. It is plain that Washington means business. Mexico must either climb down or fight. If she does the former she admits in effect the suzerainty of the United States; if the latter, she may lose her independence altogether, and modern Mexico may go the way of the other